

Varieties of
production.

industry of greatest production. An attempt was made in all such cases to procure with the return a statement of the several kinds of products and the value of each product, which would be useful in showing the extensive variety of the manufactures, but many of the returns are defective in these particulars. In the example already referred to the products for which separate values are given consist of corsets, furs, harness, men's and boys' clothing, photo-engraving, printing, shirts, ties, upholstery, whitewear and women's clothing, all of which are grouped with the class last named because it is the one of greatest value, and the total values run up into several millions. Inquiries are often made by traders and consumers as to whether particular kinds of articles are made in the country; and if the information was fully supplied by manufacturers it would possess not a practical use only, but an economic importance in exhibiting the extent and range of the country's industries.

The reasons already given account for the apparent decrease in the number of establishments employing five hands and over; but it may be added that in 27 principal classes of industries showing a decrease in the number of works—a decrease numbering more than 3,000—there is a net increase of \$40,000,000 in the value of products. Flouring mills and electric light plants, like butter and cheese factories, brick and tile works and lime-kilns, have been classed with establishments employing five hands and over on account of their relatively large production.

The principal industries employing less than five hands are those of baking, blacksmithing, carding, dress-making, millinery-making, tailoring, printing and harness-making. These comprise 3,249 shops or works with 8,610 employees, and the value of their products is \$11,906,025.

Employees on
salaries and
wages.

Taking the two classes of establishments, viz: those employing five persons and over and those employing less than five—the whole number in the Dominion whose statistics have been compiled for the calendar year 1905 is 15,796. The capital employed in these works, including land, buildings, plant and working capital, is \$846,585,023. The employees on salaries and wages, with earnings and average earnings, are as in table 2 (p. xxxi).